SUMNER.

The Battle Flag Fight Becoming Fiercer.

Garrison in a Half-and-Half Vein-Talking Without Reason-Hoyt Defends the Action of the Legislature in Passing the Resolutions of Censure—The Senator's "Friends" Showing Themselves.

Boston, March 6, 1878, The Committee on Federal Relations continued the hearing in the hall, of the House of Representatives, this morning, of the petition of John G. whittier and others for the cancelling or rescinding of the Sumner resolutions. The case for monstrance was opened by Colonel George H. Hoyt, of Athol, who first introduced the resolves into the special session of the House. He gave the origin of the resolves, stating that they did not originate with a party or faction, but with the soldier element in the Legislature. He was one of the members of the last House who voted for the resolves and one of the thirty or forty members of the present house who voted together in favor of their passage, and still considered them right. He then read the resolution offered by Mr. Summer in 1872 for the erasing from the national battle flags of the names of victories achieved by the North over the South in our great civil conflict, and cited his action in Congress toward the men in arms against the government to show that the motive attributed to Senator Sumner for the introduction of the resolution was inconsistent with his former course toward the rebels. Mr. Summer was the aggressor; he was making war against the soldiers, and not the soldiers against Mr. Sumner. (Applause.) The Legislature had as much right to criticise Mr. Sumner as he had to criticise the soldiers, and hence it was appropriate that the resolutions should be adopted. When they were adopted no one defended his policy; but in the hearing on Wednesday that was advocated. He contended that Mr. Sumner's resolution was an insult to the soldiers. He was willing that the enemies of the government should live: but he should never forgive the band of traitors who organized the movement to disband the NOT "CLASP HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM"

with men who, he believed, still hated the government with unabated animosity. If these were restored to power, place and position this war would have to be fought over again. The resolve asked for implied censure on the proceeding of the last session, as it was not a legislative enactment simply an expression of sentiment which the pres ent Legislature has no power to annul or rescind. Mr. George W. Carnes, of Brookline, read a brief written address, giving his reasons why the resolutions should not be rescinded. REMARKS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

-William Lloyd Garrison was warmly welcomed a he came forward and said he had no wish to partroipate in the discussion until he listened to the arguments on Wednesday. He had a deep gratitude for the services Mr. Sumner had rendered. He then proceeded to reply to ex-Governor Washburn's argument. It was not a question that affects freedom of speech or of thought. Mr. Sumner had uttered his opinion, as he had an unquestioned right to do, and the Legislature of the State gave its opinion, as it had a right to do, and the two opinions were in conflict. No man had exercised the freedom of speech more boldly and uncompromisingly than Mr. Sumner. It was by the Legislature of this State that Mr. mner was elected Senator, and he was amena ble to that body for whatever was deemed unwise for the public welfare. It was not merely an opinion of Mr. Summer in regard to the battle cags, but he sought to incorporate the mandate into a law. The Legislature in criticising him did not seek to enact a law, only to express an opinion. It was not a question as to the previous services of Mr. Sumner, and no one would detract from the laurels he had won. He fought nobly against the slave power in Congress, and all his services would be remembered with grattude by posterity; but this was not the question, and he saw no reason why he should not be criticised as freely as any man living and censured severely it he was deemed deserving. To consider him above criticism was mere man wership, for all mankind were weak and fallible. He did not believe that Mr. Sumner asked to be exonerated from any criticism, and that he was as ready to receive a blow as give one. Much was said about his sensitiveness, but if he was a reformer he must take care of his sensitiveness as best he may. (Applause.) Mr. Sumner had been censured, and he was constrained to say that he thought he deserved the censure. The people of the State were not disposed to follow any man dags, but he sought to incorporate the mandate

censured, and he was constrained to say that he thought he deserved the censure. The people of the State were not disposed to follow any man blindly, and though they had

GHEAT RESPECT FOR MR. SUMNER they still had self-respect. Having once expressed their desect from these views, it was too late to ask that the action should be remembered. It was a question of conciliation of which so much was said, meant treason, which was not to be conciliation. Liberty, the conciliation of which so much was said, meant treason, which was not to be conciliated, but extirpated. They were told that the South was the prodigal son, but he was unable to discover any parallel. The spirit of the South to this hour was a disloyal spirit necessarily, though there were many loyal men in the South. Mr. Sumner went so far on the other side in his opposition to the administration as to call the late rebels fellow citizens. There had always been a desire on the part of the North to do anything possible in order to keep the peace with the South. The words Rebellion, Rebel or Treason were not used in the hearing yesterday, and it left the impression that it was simply a fratricidal strife in which one side was as guilty as the other. It was not a question of the rightfulness or wrengfulness of war, Mr. Sumner was a peace man, but his official acts were given in favor of the maintenance of the army. He saw no reason, if Mr. Sumner's ideas prevailed, why the soldiers' manuments should be pulled down and the flags in the State House and the records of the war manuments should be pulled down and the flags in the State House and the records of the war hoursed. The speaker was in favor of peace, but there was no act in self-defence of the government of which he should be ashamed. They had been told that the Legislature last year did not represent the people on this issue; this was easily assumed. He believed Mr. Sumner incapable of insulting anybody, and hence he regretted that the censure was passed before Mr. Susmer had given his reasons.

Mr.

Considered that be centured att. Summer in capable of infalling anybody, and hence he regretted that the centure was passed before Mr. Summer had the centure was passed before Mr. Summer had given his reasons.

Summer had given his reasons of Pitchburg, said he was member of the last Legislature who voted for the resolutions, but should not have come to the hearing if their passage had not been characterized as a disgrace. He voted for the resolutions, but should not have come to the heart ready years. He obtained the heart ready years. He desired that he should remain a Senator, but he must represent the people of Massa, the method Mr. Summer proposed was the one best the method of Summer proposed was the one best with the spirit of the arguments expressed in the hearing restered. She was induced to sign the petition, but siter hearing what was said at the hearing restered. She was induced to sign the petition, but siter hearing what was said in the hearing restered. She was induced to sign the petition, but siter hearing what was said as best were a more in the eye of the last Legislature, and she did not approve the puglistic manner in which they proposed to remove it. She would praise Mr. Summer, but would not inside in law of the resolutions at the extra session, and was willing that they should be annulled, if it of Mr. Summer in which they proposed to remove it. She would praise Mr. Summer, but would not inside in law of the resolution gat the extra session, and was willing that they should be annulled, if it is of the resolution as the extra session, and was willing that they should be annulled, if it is of the resolution of the res

were arrayed in opposition to nim. He did not yield to any one in his regard for the soldier. Mr. Pierce made a very forcible address, which was re-ceived with the closest attention and warmly ap-

Mr. Garrison replied to Mr. Pierce, and claimed nat he had been misrepresented, saying that he that he had been misrepresented, saying that he had spoken of Mr. Sumner kindly and generously, and that he had not uttered a word in savor of the resolutions passed by the last Legislature.

Mr. John J. Smith asked Mr. Garrison if he was in favor of the resolutions passed at the extra

Mr. Garrison said he regretted the use of the term "censure."
Mr. Smith pressed the question, and said that
Mr. Garrison had evaded it; but Mr. Garrison gave
no further answer, and the committee adjourned.

NEW JERSEY'S BATTLE PLAGS.

A Grand Celebration in Trenton-Military Parade and Speeches by Governor Parker and John Y. Foster.

The flags borne by the New Jersey regiments in the late war have been kept in the State Arsenal at Trenton since the close of the war, but, through damp and want of ventilation they were likely to be, at no distant day, numbered with the past of which they tell so bloody a history. The Legislature passed a resolu-tion authorizing the removal of the flags to the new room set apart for them in the State House, and yesterday was the day set apart for the purpose. The Grand Army of the Republic from purpose. Ine Grand Anny of the Repaids from every quarter of the State turned out and were joined by the Third regiment, on its way home from Washington. This regiment, which is second to none in the State, presented a fine appearance in the paradle. The flags—ninety-seven in number—were borne from the arsenal to Taylor Hall, where an eloquent oration was delivered by John Y. Foster of Newark, who formally delivered the flags to Governor Parker. The Governor received them at the State House, to which they were borne from Taylor Hall, and he delivered a patriotic speech. The flags were then placed in the Toom set apart

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE

The Charter Denounced-A New Charter to be Drafted-Resolutions in Regard to the Credit Mobilier, Increase of Salaries and the President's Louisland

The Liberal Republican General Committee met ast night at 814 Broadway, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart in the chair. Mr. A. Barnet acted as Secretary.
Mr. S. J. GLASSEY, of the Committee on the Charter, said the committee had pointed out the malignant purpose of the charter now before the Legislature. They proposed that the views of this body should be represented at Albany. The time would come when the instrument would be presented for final action, and then would be the most favorable opportunity for exposing the characters of the men who had concocted this infernal scheme. At that time the committee would speak with no uncertain voice. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN reported that the Flith Assembly district had organized, and the following officers and delegates to the General Committee were duly elected:-For President, Thomas W. Love; Vice Presidents, John A. Ruffner and James D. Martin : Secretary, John Frost; Treasurer, Edward Gallagher; and Thomas W. Love, John Kelly, Isaac F. Hunter, John Taylor, John Williamson, Lorenz Bommer, Thomas Barnswell and D. A. Unsworth, delegates.

THE CHARTER.

Professor GLAUBENSKLEE offered the fellowing resolutions:—
Whereas the charter now before the Legislature has been evidently prepared for mere party purposes, and is, by the admission of its own supporters, quite imperact; whereas it is of vital importance, nay, absolutely necessary, for the welfare of any commonwealth, and especially of this great metropolis, that it should be governed in accordance with a system which shall be so just in itself and so free from partisan blast that while it will be for the interest of all good citizens to sanction it, it will not tempt any pointent party to assail it; whereas this can only be accomplished by making the charter simple and comprehensive in its provisions, and by embodying in it the tollowing fundamental principles, viz:—

1. Of strictly separating the Legislative and Executive powers. 1. Of strictly separating the Legislative and Executive Powers.

2. Of Investing the Legislative branch (the Common Council) with the power of appropriating, apportioning and levying taxes and of passing all necessary ordinances.

3. Of investing the Executive, the Mayor, under proper restrictions, with the power of appointment and removal.

4. Of providing that all officials should be appointed only with reterence to their honesty, shillty and zeal, and should not be removed except for cause, and then only after they shall have been heard in their detence.

5. Of separating as far as possible the municipal from the State and bational elections; and whereas such a charter can only be obtained by the co-operation of all good citizens and true reformers. charter can only be obtained by the co-operation of all good citizens and true reformers.

Resolved. That we most cordially invite the Committee of Seventy and all actual reform organizations to join us in the great object of securing a charter based on such principles, and that we request them to appoint for that purpose special committees, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with our special committee on the charter, if on comparison of views it should seem to them expedient after having agreed upon the tundamental principle, to prepare a draft of a charter and submit the same to the respective organizations for their approval at their meetings in the mouth of June, so that it may be laid before the general mublic in the course. seem to them expedient after having agreed upon the fundamental principle, to prepare a draft of a charter and submit the same to the respective organizations for their approval at their meetings in the mouth of June, so that it may be laid before the general public in the course of the Summer and be made the special platform of old time reformers for the Fall elections.

Resolved, That the committee on the charter be—and the same is hereby instructed—to take the necessary measures to carry into effect the above resolution.

After a lengthy discussion between ex-Judge Stewart, General Cochrane, Professor Glaubenskiee and others the resolutions were adopted.

MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Professor Glaubenskiee then offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Constitutional Convention to

ing, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Constitutional Convention be memorialized to insert a provision equally applying to all cities in the State by which the power of making the necessary appropriations for carrying on the city government, as lar as current expenses are concerned, shall be solely vested in the Common Council; but that it shall be made their duty to raise the same by taxes levied for the same year, and that all appropriations for tuture improvements shall be levied by the issue of bonds and be subject to the approval of the Legislature of the State.

Mr. S. J. Glassey offered the following:

Resolved, That as citizens of the Republic, we profoundly regret that the apprehensions which we entertained before the election, that the administration, it continued in power, would repeat the inconstitutional and illegal actions which compelled us to withdraw from its support, have been fully justified in the course of the President since his re-election. He has avowed his determination to support, by force of arms in the State of Louisiana an order made, without jurisdiction, by a federal judge, as declared by the Committee of the Senate. Such a course is naked, undisguised despotism, and should arouse the people of all the States to the necessity for guarding each other. If an order made without jurisdiction by a lederal judge in Louisiana can establish a government there the same process may be effectually resorted to in California, Massachusetts and New York.

Massachusetts and New York.

The resolution was adopted.
INCREASE OF CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.
Mr. GLASSEY also offered the following:—
Resolved, That the action of the late Congress in voting to its members at the end of their terms of service a large increase of salary (35,000), to date from the commencement of their terms, was a violation of duty and of the essential principles of honesty and honor.

General Coccurative Offered the following:

The CHAIRMAN Annot	inced the following E:
Ive Committee:-	
Did.	Dist
I. P. J. Stuyvesant.	12. W. Hennessey.
2. Mark Lanigan.	14. John Cochrane.
3. Thomas Mulligan.	Peter Cook.
4. W. H. McKinney.	15. R. P. Baker.
5. Thomas W. Love.	Mathew Wilson.
Isano N. Hunter.	16. John A. Foster.
6. Henry S. Jennings.	Alexander Clinch.
7. C. J. Pothamus.	17. R. L. Darragh.
W. P. Richardson.	M. Ellinger.
R. F. Gugel, Jr.	18. G. H. Van Cleft.
Amasa Higgins.	Chris Pullmann.
9. S. L. Macomber.	20. B. A. Willis.
Charles J. Rose.	W. W. Culver.
0. Wm. A. Smalley.	21. James M. Boyd.
Honey Hanne	Dobout Beatty

A NEGRO TRAGEDY.

Horrible Murder of a Wife by an Infuristed, Drunken Husband.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6, 1873. A negre named Piptin has been arrested and lodged in the jail of this city for the murder of his wife at the Bellevue Plantation, in Christ parish, under the most atrocious circumstances. It appears that Piptin visited this city on Saturday, last ing with him a pientiful supply of the vilest pine-top whiskey. He imbibed the poison freely, with the effect of becoming vicious, quarrelsome and violent towards his wife, Susannah Piptin, until finally he began to beat her. As the night advanced he became still more violent and demonstrative, and, with evident malicious intent, he took his infant caild and carried it to a neighbor, asking that it be taken care of, as his wife was siek. Piptin then returned to his cabin, and began te beat his wife in a most shocking manner with a club or other dangerous weapon. As he proceeded with his terrible treatment the cries of the poor woman so alarmed him that with a finishing blow he put an end to her earthly existence.

The flend then, fearing that his crime would be discovered, saturated the clothing of his wife with kerosene, and placing the disfigured body in front terosene, and placing the distigured body in front of the fireplace set fire to it. All this occurred on Saturday night, but nothing was known of the brutal tragedy till Monday morning, when Piptin salled in his neighbors and showed them the body to his wife. called in his neighbors and showed them the body of his wife.

The clothing was burned from the waist upward, the skin also burned on both the body and the face. This was done to obliterate the wounds that caused death, out, even with this savage artifice, a great many of them were still noticeable on the head and body. The unburned clothes of the woman were found to be soaked with oil, and traces of blood were also found on the floor, which had been partially washed away.

THE WEST FARMS MURDER.

Trial of James Ennis in Westchester County for the Murder of His Wife-Another Potent Temperance Lecture-Affecting Scene in Court-The Infant Child of the Prisoner Testifying to His Guilt.

The trial of James Ennis, indicted for the murder of his wife, Ann Ennis, at West Parms, Westchester county, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains, before Justice A. B. Tappen and the Justices of Sessions. As the particulars of the crime, which was perpetrated, as alleged, on the night of the 11th ultimo, were duly published in the HERALD. It is unnecessary at this time to recapitulate them. The prisoner and his victim it appears were both addicted to the frequent and excessive use of ardent spirits, which often resulted in fierce quarrels between them, and in these latter it is asserted that the prisoner occasionally came off second best. On the night in question, however, the brutal husband obtained his revenge, as with fists and feet he, according to the testimony of his own daughter, literally pounded the unfortunate woman into eternity. The portioner is a stout built, repulsive individual, about forty years of age and bears traces of having led a decidedly rugged existence. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Briggs, while Messrs, Larkin and Angell appeared for the defeated.

fence.
THE TESTIMONY OF A DAUGHTER OF THE PRISONER.
The first witness called in behalf of the people was Mary Ennis, a daughter of the prisoner, aged ten years. Having convinced the Court that she was nware of the Importance of telling the truth, Mary, who was weeping bitterly, testified as follows:—

Mary, who was weeping bitterly, testified as follows:—

A PHIFUL STORY.

James Ennis is my father, and Ann Ennis (the deceased) was my mother; father came home drunk on Tuesday morning at half-past nine o'clock; he went to bed; in a little while he got up and went out again; my mother was in the house at the time; mother first locked the door, but alterwards sent brother John out for oysters; father came in again shortly after; he went over to the rocking chair where mother was sitting, and having kicked it over tried to strike mother with a knife; he then took the scissors and struck her with them in the eve; mother had fallen out of the rocking chair and I hid the scissors behind the stove; father

BEGAN TO CHOKE MOTHER

when she was taking her last breath, for fear the people would hear her; he took her by the hair, bit her hand, twisted her arms and feet, and kicked her on the head, in the face and on the back; she did not get up after that; at twelve o'clock he commenced kicking her again, and then he went to sleep; he afterwards sent John out for oysters and ale; at seven o'clock, when I went to bed, father was asteep on the lounge; at nine o'clock he awoke me and said, 'Mother is dead, den't sleep any more;' blood was on the floor where mother lay; there was

A PAIL FULL OF BLOOD;
father made me take it up with my hands and put it in a ball and then carry it to the water closet; I was going to tell the neighbors, but father followed me and made me put it in the water closet; my little sister wiped up the water after the blood was taken away; father took mother by the hair, raised her head, and, after putting a piece of clean carpet down, soused her head down again; mother was alive then; she had one eye open; her head

carpet down, soused her head down again; mother was alive then; she had one eye open; her head was cut all over.

was cut all over.

Although cross-examined with unnecessary severity by counsel for the defence, little Mary, amid her sobs, adhered to her artless story of the tragedy which deprived her of a mether and stamped her father a murderer.

Several other witnesses were examined as to the disposition and intemperate habits of the prisoner, after which the prosecution rested, when the case was adjourned until to-day.

TWO GIRLS MURDERED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6, 1873.
Two German girls, named Cornelia Chrisenton nd Annetta Lawson, were murdered at Smutty Nose Island, one of the shoals, last night, by Lewi Wagner, who has escaped. An axe was the wagner, who has escaped. An axe was the weapon used in committing the horrible tragedy. Wagner also attempted to kill Mrs. Huntress, sister to one of the girls, but she succeeded in getting away. Money was the object of the mur-ders, but he only got \$15. Wagner left this city, in the noon train for Boston. He is a large man, with light hair, and speaks with a foreign accent.

MURDER OF A SHERIFF.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1873. While Deputy Sheriffs Thompson and Walters, of DeKalb county, this State, were attempting to arrest William Groomer, last Monday, they were attacked by a party and Walters was shot and killed. A little boy was severely wounded.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Wife Fatally Stabbed by her Husband-The Villian Locked Up. James O'Donnell stabbed his wife, Mary, at 73 Washington street last night. He then fled from the house, and was subsequently arrested by Roundsman Hugh Watts, of the Twenty-seventh precinct. Acting Captain Ferris locked him up at the station house to await the result of the wo-

POISONED CONFECTIONERY.

A Young Woman Accused of Attempting to Poison Several of Her Female Friends with Candies.

A modern Lucretia Borgia or Lydia Sherman-

which is, perhaps, worse-has turned up here in Lowell, and the citizens are greatly exercised over her attempted, but, fortunately, unsuccessful, mur-ders. In December last a young woman, named Miss Adelia Clark, was employed in one of the principal confectionery establishments, and was olther discharged or given an opportunity to reeither discharged or given an opportunity to resign. Shortly afterward she made a couple of friendly visits to the other girls, who were employed in the place which she had just left, and while there on each occasion presented a box of rase confectioners to her young lady companions. The girls partock of the same and five of them were immediately taken suddenly and dangerously ill, but all of them finally recovered. An examination of the remaining portions of Miss Clark's gift disclosed the presence of fifteen grains of avenic in a small portion of coaceanut cake. After this criminal attempt the ladies made up with their rash friend and were on good terms and quieted the matter as effectually as possible, and not until this morning, when Miss Clark was arrested, has there been much said concerning the case. The smothering of the matter was in consequence of the modern Borgia suddenly disappearing. The polics, however, made search for her, and about ten days since ascertained her whereabouts, but refrained from arcesting her en account of the severe liness of her mother, who died last week and was buried yesterday in this city. After the funeral, and without any formal arrest being made, the girl promised to appear in Court this morning, and did so. On hearing the complaint she waived examination, and was ordered to give honds in \$2,000 for her appearance before the Superior Court in June next. The young ladies who were poisoned are anxious to shield their friend from printshment, and it is feared that they will not willingly testify against her. The fair accused Joined one of the Congregational churches in this city jast sugment, and provious to this unfortunate affair she was highly esteemed by the whole community.

WE MUST HAVE IT.

Strong-Minded Ladies of Leisure Pining for Political Power-Massachusetts Taking the Unhappy Band Under Her Special Protection.

Boston, March 6, 1873. The woman suffrage question has afforded pleasant carnival in the lower branch of the Mas sachusetts Legislature during the last two days. The discussions were commenced yesterday after noon, and to-day they have reached the pinnacle of earnestness and interest. The real question is upon a resolve providing for such an amendment the elective franchise and the right to hold office The committee reporting the resolve consisted of three presented a minority and adverse report and one of the members was absent when the vote was taken.

The army of petitioners who seek political and civil rights for the feminine persuasion were present in great force to-day, probably twice the number being present that there were yesterday. The galleries were crowded to overflowing with the sex whom the resolve will effect, and by specia

The galleries were crowded to overflowing with the sex whom the resolve will effect, and by special permission even the floor of the angust House was invaled. The settees in front of the Speaker's desk and a multitude of chairs in the sisles were also occupied by the representative women, who hope to take a hand in the control of public affairs even during the present generation. Among the most prominent women who listened to the debates from the special gallery provided for guests were Miss Emily Faithfull, of England; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Ednah Cheney, and, of course, the irrepressible and industrious Lucy Stone Blackwell.

Among their friends and advocates of the stern sex present were Colonel Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison and William S. Robinson.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

The debates pro and con were all of a serious nature. Not a single member ventured to ridicule the measure, but looked upon the question as one which required the gravest attention. Even its bitter opponents admitted that the matter was one which might be destined to create a thorough and early revolution not only in State but in national politics, and therefore it should be treated with sound arguments and not with lest and computation.

Mr. Crocker, one of the Boston members, was among those who spoke against the reselve this atterneon, and in the course of his remarks he insinuated that the women who were the most clambrous for universal suffrage were not the most intelligent and refined, but were those of the low, corrupt and weak order. At this remark there was a loud chorus of hisses of contempt from the women present, and the emphatic manner in which they thus expressed themselves almost squelched the offending member. The Speaker brought down his gavel several times heavily in succession and finally order was restored.

Mr. Ely of Dedham, who replied to the bold Crocker, made a flower speach of great length in favor of the civil and political equality of women, and the fair hearers warmly applauded him. The question will probab

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Two Men Killed by a Collision on the Pennsylvania Central Ratiroad.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 6, 1873.
The freight train coming West, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at eight o'clock last evening came into collision with a locomotive, weich was standing by itself on the same track at Portage station, about seventy miles from this city. Both engines and a portion of the train were badly wrecked. The rineer of the freight locomotive, named George als, was instantly killed, and a brakeman, named Patrick Darley, was so severely injured that he has

List of the Wounded in the Pan Handle Accident. CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 6, 1873.

A despatch to the Chronicle gives the the followng particulars of the accident on the Pan Handle Railroad vesterday near Willow Grove station :-A number of the wounded arrived at Columbus last night. T. M. Reels, of Scranton, Pa., injured last night. T. M. Reels, of Scranton, Pa., injured in the right foot, received medical attention and continued his journey. H. J. Swift, of the firm of E. S. Mills & Co.; Mrs. George Thompson and daughter Fannie, Mrs. T. B. Clarke and Mrs. J. J. Morris, all of New York city, are stopping at the Neil House, Columbus. Mrs. Price, of springfield, Mo., aged seventy-five years, had her leg broken, the flesh of the thigh lacerated and her knee otherwise injured. She is in a dying condition. There were twenty persons injured, more or less.

The two sleeping cars were precipitated over an embankment sixteen feet high. Coal mine thieves made a raid on the wreck and stole valuables from some of the passengers.

An Explanation. NEW YORK, March 6, 1873.

The Associated Press despatches published in the evening papers state that among the wounded were Mrs. George Thompson and daughter, also Mrs. John J. Morris and Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, the latter two being wife and daughter of Alderman John J. Morris. Private despatches from the scene of the wreck announce that the parties mentioned in the telegram are uninjured.

Train Wrecked on the Baltimore Northern Central-The Debris Takes Fire-Several Passengers Injured. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 6, 1873.

Last night's train from Baltimore on the North ern Central Railroad was wrecked twelve miles south of Harrisburg by a broken rail. Two south of Harrisburg by a broken rail. Two passenger cars were thrown from the content of the con

THE BLOSSBURG CONFLAGRATION.

The Business Portion of the Town Destroyed-Upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property CORNING, N. Y., March 6, 1873.

The business portion of Blossburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the cellar of the fancy store of May & Silverman; cause not known. Thirty-five buildings, contain ing about forty-five places of business, together with the Eagle Hotel, which comprises nearly the entire business portion of the town, were destroyed. Many of the buildings were occupied above the first floor by tenants. No one was injured. The loss undoubtedly will reach \$100,000; insurance probably \$60,000.

The buildings were on Main street, both sides of which are in ashes. The weather was intensely cold, with a slight wind. The Odd Fellows' Block, United States Hotef and Baptist church, which were situated south of the burned district, were saved, as the fire moved northwards.

The following are the names of the parties who were burned out:—J. S. Mitchell, Bryan Brothers, May & Silverman, B. A. Murray, J. A. Crane, James Tracy, S. B. Smyth, H. P. Erwins, W. T. Keagle, Jacob Miller, Hurley & Hayes, Morris Tuch, C. A. Yales & Co., E. Andrews, Z. Caldwell, J. C. Horton, J. A. Baskwell, A. Hickmer, the Eagle Hotel, Pomeroy Brothers & Smith, H. W. Holden, R. M. Zeley, J. L. Belden, the Post Office, Hascy & Goldsmith, Wikins & Dennelly, Mrs. C. H. Geodsmith, A. Sharpe, John Martin, Drake & James, H. C. Smythe's house and office, H. Castello, J. M. Gowan, M. A. Derow and two vacant stores. ing about forty-five places of business, together

HARD SOAP ON EDMUND YATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Has the stanch old NEW YORK HERALD be the medium of the English author of a "Bad Lot"— a bad story—to betray his bad taste and expose his snebbary? What business has a man like Edmund

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Passage of the New Coinage Act-Its International Benefits-The Question of the Sound Steamers-Navigation on the North and East Rivers-How It Interferes with City Traffe-The Bulk-

ing Resolutions.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of past two o'cleck. The President, William E. Dodge,

After the reading of the minutes of the previous

THE NEW COINAGE ACT.

meeting a lengthy communication from Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber on Coinage and Currency, in respect to the coinage act recently passed by Congress, was presented and read for the information of the Chamber. The bill is entitled, "An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay officers and coinage of the United States." It proposed to reduce the weight of the existing silver dollar from 412% grains to 384 grains. The Chamber of Commerce recom mended that the weight of the silver dollar should be made exactly equivalent to that of the five-franc silver coin of Europe. The House passed the bill as first introduced and sent it to the Senate, where it was delayed to consider the amendment suggested by the Chamber. On the 20th of October, 1872, the National Board of Trade, assembled in the city New York, by unanimous resolution recom-mended the suggestions of the Chamber to the Chairman of the United States Finance Committee. On December 15, 1872, that committee reported to the Senate the amendment thus recommended by the Chamber, with an important modification proposing to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar as then existing as a portion of the silver currency of the United States, and to internationalize the silver half dollar in the manner proposed by fixing its weight at twelve and a half grammes, so that two half dollars would be precisely equivalent to the five-franc silver coin of Europe. The committee made still a further amendment, which provided for the coinage, solely for commercial purposes, and not for currency, of a heavy silver trade dollar, to weigh 420 grains, exceeding in value by twenty-seven one hundredths of one cent the Mexican dollar. The bill, thus amended, duly

Mexican dollar. The bill, thus amended, duly passed the Senste, and several copies of its purport were sent to each of the members of both houses of Congress. The wide diffusion and popularization of this international scheme initiated by the Chamber of Commerce will, it is expected, exert an efficient and beneficial influence in hastening the necessary reform in most, if not all, the other silver colnages of the world.

Mr. Gronge W. Blunt, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of navigation on the North and East rivers and the advisibility of preventing the running of the Sound steamers to a certain extent, presented a report. His statement called forth a warm discussion, in which Messrs, George W. Dow, Ambrose Snow, Frederick A. Conkling, George W. Lane and Paul N. Spofford took parts.

MR. BLUNT ON THE SOUND STRAMERS.

The main arguments in favor of the proposition appeared to be, according to the report:—

1. The danger to life and property arisising from the

appeared to be, according to the report:—

1. The danger to life and property arisising from the passage of large steamboats through the narrow reach of the East River. 2. The delay and expense imposed upon passengers in said boats in being prought to the extreme lower end of the city and then being obliged to procure conveyance back to its central and uptown neighborhaeds. 3. The acclifation by these steamers of bertis which should be assigned to large steamships and other sea going vessels which cannot be conveniently elsewhere accommodated. 4. The probability that owners of steamboat lines would be benefited by the change. 5. This change would be benefited by the change. 6. This change would be benefited by the change, the commodated the landing place of the Sound steam ers would feel the landing place of the Sound steam ers would feel the landing place of the Sound steam economical lates where the change and hasten the cash lates of the reput transit. 6. The foregoing reasons develop a safe, comprehensive and economical plant of the regulation of New York harbor. 7. Some of the Sound steamers have located their landings on the East River with advantage to all and detriment to nome.

ment to none.

Mr. Bluvr then summed up and refuted all the possible objections which could be raised against his statement as to regulation of berths by the State, the inconvenient distances of landings and the probable consequence of interference with city traile. The following resolution, which he finally offered, was, with the exception of one dissenting voice, adopted:—

Ressived, That, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the regular lines of steamers coming into this city through Long Island Sound should have landing places in the East River above Corlear's Hook, and the Chamber will invor the necessary legislation to secure this as one of the regulations of the port.

Mr. Paul M. Spofford, of the minority committee, then furnished a series of objections to the above, which amounted to the following:—

Which amounted to the following:—

That preventing the Sound steamers from passing below Corlear's Hook would increase the expense and delay in the delivery of their cargoes; that it would interfere with the freedom of commerce; that it was not reasonable to suppose the owners of steamers would continue their route through a dangerous passage were such a course not necessary for the prosecution of business; that it would tend to increase expenses for carting by naving the steamers discharge their cargo on the East River landings; that it would interfere with the free travel of city passengers; if the cargoes were conveyed by lighters it would and to the charge on the goods and make navigation still more difficult and dangerous. The transportation of cargoes in a large steamer seems less dangerous than it made by lighters, barges and towboats. The change, he finally granted. steamer seems less dangerous than if made by lighters barges and towboats. The change, he finally granted would be beneficial to property-holders on the East River side, but he considered it an outrage on the commerce of the whole country, and an assumption of power on the part of the Chamber with respect to the rights of citizens to other States which there was no propriety nor justice in attempting.

After the reading of Mr. Spofford's lengthy state After the reading of Mr. sponford's lengthy state-ment considerable discussion ensued, but the re-port of the majority committee was unanimously adopted.

The Chamber passed a resolution of regret for the death of one of its members, Mr. Hickson W.

Field.

The following resolutions for the retention in office of Comptroller Green were read, seconded and referred to the Executive Committee by the

Resolved, That this Chamber, appreciating the high character of the Hon. Andrew H. Green for probity and financial ability and his eminent services to this city as Comptroller of the Central Park and subsequently as Comptroller of the city and county, do most heartily recommend him for continuance in the latter office.

Resolved, That in making the foregoing recommendations the Chamber is not influenced by any pointeal or partisan considerations, but only by a desire that the important financial interest of this city should be wisely and economically and honestly administered.

THE BULKHBADS AND PIER LINES.

In relation to the bill of April 17, 1857, which recommended that no structures be permitted beyond certain limits on the North and East Rivers, the following resolution was submitted to and adopted by the Chamber:—

Resolved. That a committee be appointed by the

Resolved. That a committee be appointed by the Chamber to frame a bill restoring the exterior bulkhead and oler lines of 1857, and taking from any and all parties the power to alter and encroach upon the said lines for any purpose whatever; and that the representatives from this city and vicinity in the Legislature be requested by the Chamber to use their influence and to work earnestly for the passage of the same. This resolution is not intended to apply to the exterior lines of Brocklyn.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE REV. DR. HUSTON.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6, 1873. In the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Churche South, to-day, the examination of character being in order, when examination of character being in order, when the name of the Rev. L. D. Huston was called, the Rev. S. Rogers, presiding Elder for this district, announced that he had in his pessession the ver-dict of the Committee of Investigation to whom the case of Dr. Huston had been referred. The presiding Bishop stated that a constitutional com-mittee of three would be appointed to consider the report. Dr. Huston has not yet made his ap-pearance at the Conference.

RESERVED FOR THE FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF SENATORS.

COATES STREET WHARF, "PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1873.

To the Epiron of the Herald:—
Your are acknowledged a crusader against assumption and humbuggery. Listen! After several years' absence I (a day or so since) visited Washington and the galleries in Congress. I found a number of seats therein set apart, as aforetime, for the foreign diplomatic corps. Well and good. Courtesy to foreign representatives is right and due. the foreign diplomatic corps. Well and good.

Snobbery? What business has a man like Edmund
Yates, whe cannot conceal his contempt for
this "blasted H'America," to employ our greatest Americah journal for making his odious and
partial comparisons? and what right has any writer
to draw a parallel between the commonplace in
angural of a republican President and the glided
splender of an Imperial coronation? Your English correspondent's ill-concealed flings at Americanism are not more disgusting than the soft soap
lish correspondent's ill-concealed flings at Americanism are not more disgusting than the soft soap
lish is mixture of mad and whitewash. In the very
incidents which he chooses to make his comparisons, so plainly disparaging to Americans, the unsons, so plainly disparaging to Americans, the unsons, so plainly disparaging to Americans, the unsons so plainly disp

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Crusade Against the Press Abandoned-Tom Scott's Senators Jeered and Frowned At-Will the State Capital Be Removed ?

The HERALD representative in the Senate cham-

per at Trenton counted out the long and anxious

hours yesterday in expectation of his approaching doom. The grave and august Senstors from Scott-land, after a night's reflec-tion, seemed appalled at the Herculean task before them, and nowhere could they find sympathy or consolation. On the centrary, they were the victims of countless jokes. From the hotels to the State House they were stared at and jeered in a most tantalizing fashion by the young and the old. There were asfew persons, it is true of that class whose bump of veneration is well de veloped who looked upon the despised creatures with pity, but such exercise of Christian charity is not indigenous to Jersey. The members of the Assembly almost to a man hit off some joke, or offered some ridiculous suggestion when speaking of the crusade undertaken by the "pocket borough" representatives. What were these unfor tunate Senators to do when they assembled yesterday? To go forward would be to court the fate of Samson, and to retreat—well, that is only human nature, for, as the old Hibernian adage has it, "better be a little mean than at two great a loss." Perhaps there might be a little joker in an ink bottle as well as under a thimbie, and nothing in our nursery tales from "Jack the Giant Killer" to "The Arabian Nighted could equal the transformation of a little joker to a Credit Mobilier No. 2. Oh, that phrase "Credit Mobilier" has a fearful import for some parties just now in Trenton. Exposure is the one consideration above all others to be dreaded, and who knows but at the first blast of the bugle an Oakes Ames might come to answer the call of the roll?

No wonder that there was an ominous silence in regard to the press in the Senate yesterday. The Herald reporter did not find it necessary to carry his camp stool up to the gallery and take his leave of the rickety little table which never can be expected to survive the apple stands, around which so many of its earlier associations cluster. And it is the privilege of controlling the swaying motion of this piece of furniture with his knees in the darkest corner of the Senate chamber, of which the ungrateful and unappreciative reporter was to be deprived, while the represen atves of New Jersey papers, however small and insignificant, indulge in the luxury of easy chairs and handsome walnut desks. But if the possessor of the desk be not cannot be the stands of the sum of the stands of the case the law to the stands of the case the stands of the stands Crédit Mobilier No. 2. Oh, that phrase "Crédit Moin the luxury of easy chairs and handsome walnut desks. But if the possessor of the desk be not cau-tious when a railroad bill is under discussion he may find his "privilege" attacked. This may or may not explain the silence of many of the New Jersey papers in the face of the recent scandalous

No report was made by the committee appointed to decide the fate of the reporters mentioned in the resolution, and no report ever will be made. Those who provoked the discussion beat an ignominious retreat. Preparations were being made for an indignation meeting last evening at Taylor Hall; but owing to the retrogression of the Senate, as well as to the festivities of the day in connection with the battle flags, it was abandoned. The indefatigable and irrepressible J. Daggett Huut, the pioneer of the free railroad movement, was to be the chief orator, and there is no man in all New Jersey more dreaded by Tom Scott's minions. He has aroused the people against the monopoly in several counties of the State, and the passage of the people's bill by the unanimous vote of the Assembly on Wednesday was due in no small degree to his labors. Only two members were absent, and on of these, Reardon, was attending the funeral of a dear friend in Jersey City, else he would have recorded his vote in favor of the bill.

The project of removing the capital from Trent to Elizabeth is revived. A motion to that

dear friend in Jersey City, else he would have recorded his vote in Javor of the bill.

The project of removing the capital from Trenton to Elizabeth is revived. A motion to that effect will be made on Monday night and there is a strong probability it will be adopted. For many reasons Trenton is a most undesirable place for gentiemen who are obliged to be separated from their families for geveral successive days in a week and who are accustomed to home comforts. It affords a pretty good field for boarders, provided they be nice young men and be fired by ambition. Unfortunately, however, that is not the class from which legislators are drawn. It is very doubtful if Tom Scott will grant his permission for the removal, and if he be not satisfied the people must be content to abide by his gracious, though mighty, will. A petition is in circulation to be presented to him, asking that he will not interdict his legislators from voting for the project.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

MR. JAMES BONWICK'S New book on "The Mormons and the Silver Mines" elicits from the Saturday Review the comment that the notes of travel are dull, but the information on American mining is worth notice by persons who think of embarking capital in the mineral regions of the West.

THE PRINCESS KOLSTOFF MASSALSKI, better known under the nom de plume of Dora D'Istria, is now residing in her Villa D'Istria, in Florence. She is completing her work, "The Albanians in scription of Liguria and of Persian epic poetry, and of popular ballads of Asiatic nations.

BULWER was the richest literary man of his day. DANIEL WILSON'S "Memorials of Edinburgh" is a portly and gorgeous book, filled with a careful colection of the traditions, anecdotes, localities of historical events and dwelling places and social habits of eminent men in the Scottish capital.

M. PONTMARTIN, in the eighth series of his 'Nonveaux Samedis," just out in Paris, gives Victor Hugo's writings and especially his "Année Terrible" a terrible setting down. M. AUBERTIN has given, in his "Esprit Public au

XVIII. Siècle," avery interesting account of French literature and opinion from 1705 to 1789, with unpublished sketches of Madame Compan, Barbier and other memoirs. Dr. John G. Shea has in the press (to be pub-

lished in two volumes by subscription) "A History of the Early French and Spanish Missions within the limits of the United States." THE PROSE WORKS of André Chévier have been collected in Paris, and form a volume of political essays extremely creditable to the intellectual

skill of this unhappy victim of the guillotine. FRANCES ELLIOT'S "Old Court Life in France' s not strictly history, nor is it fiction; but it treads on debateable ground between the two, and is full of the naughtinesses of kings and queens

and court gentlemen and ladies. THE NOVEL THAT ROCHEFORT Wrote a few months ago in prison, and upon the publication of which the Minister laid an interdict, was entitled "Les

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Agnes Ethel will return to the Union Square Theatre on Easter Monday. Mr. Dion Boucleault is understood to be writing a new play for the Summer season at Wallack's

Offenbach will begin his career as manager of the Gaieté in April. Mr. Albery's fairy play "Oriana," just produced at the Globe Theatre, London, is regarded by the critics as the most feeble thing of the kind yet in-troduced to the public. Oxeye, the agitator, is

said to be a mild example of Nick Bottom. A correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg says of Mme. Patti's career in that capital:-The greatest triumph of this most gifted artist has been her performance of Ninetta, in "La Gazza

Ladra." It is difficult to imagine the enthusiasm evoked by this wonderful display of vocal and histrionic excellence. I assure you that I do not exaggerate in the slightest degree when I state that, on the night when I was present, Mme. Patti was summoned before the curtain during and after the performance upwards of fifty times, to acknowledge the enthusiastic congratulations of an audience that packed the theatre to overflowing. The press here is unanimous in its praise of this most remarkable performance; and M. de Lenz. the able critic of the Journal de St. Pétersbourg wrote a long article, speaking in the most glowing terms of the immense success achieved by the inspired artiste.

A LARGE FIRE AT LINCOLN. ILL.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1873. A fire at Lincoln, Ill., yesterday, destroyed twelve frame buildings, occupied by E. Plumber, harness maker; J. Smith, merchant tailor; Nash harness maker; J. Smith, merchant tailor; Nash & Stockbridge, clothiers; D. P. Sadman, boot and shoe dealer; E. H. Evans, baker and confectioner; John Eaves, undertaker; G. F. Wolf & Co., gentlemen's furnishers; M. Gressheim, clothier; C. E. Ross, grocer; George Rea, milliner; L. M. Senes & Brother, news dealers; J. J. Sharp, Statesman newspaper office; A. R. Crilincid, photographer, and James F. Freeman, weekly newspaper office. The amount of the loss is not stated, but it is almost total in every case, and the insurance is very light.